Fiscal Estimate - 2011 Session

Original Dpdated	Corrected Sup	plemental
LRB Number 11-0275/2	Introduction Number SB-0	83
Description Various changes to the eminent domain laws		
Fiscal Effect		
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues rease Existing enues The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May to absorb within age The provided HTML rease Costs - May The pro	y be possible ncy's budget \B\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr	5.Types of Local Government Units Aff Towns Villa Towns Oth Counties Oth School WT Districts Dis	age 🛛 Cities iers
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropria	ations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOT 3/15/2011

LRB Number	11-0275/2	Introduction Number	SB-083	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
Various changes to the eminent domain laws							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

There should be no fiscal or policy effects to DOT or local agencies as it relates to transportation related acquisitions either under eminent domain or the threat of eminent domain.

There will be some effect to cities and villages relating to non-transportation eminent domain actions (i.e. community development, redevelopment authority -- in particular if blighted areas are involved). When land is required for an economic development project, local redevelopment authorities generally consider eminent domain to be "last resort" acquisition strategy. More frequently, the land is the subject of voluntary acquisition. In some instances, the use of voluntary sale may require a higher payment to the seller than would acquisition through eminent domain; in other cases, the total transaction costs are roughly equal. In the absence of a willing seller, given the restrictions proposed in the legislation, a limited number of projects that would generate increased property tax base and economic activity may not occur at all. There are other ripple effects. For economic development blight acquisitions, the result could be the loss of: deals, new jobs, increased tax revenue, revitalization and blight elimination. For other blight elimination or blight reduction acquisitions, the result could be the loss of opportunity (or far less opportunity) to reduce or eliminate blight, which means that the property and neighborhood suffer. It is nearly impossible to calculate the "opportunity costs" of this proposed legislation.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

No transportation related implications. Probable implications to some non-transportation city and village projects relating to economic development and local redevelopment.